

# THE COLONIZATIONIST

AND

## JOURNAL OF FREEDOM.

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APRIL, 1834.

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### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, held on Monday evening the 10th inst. in Park Street Church—Samuel T. Armstrong in the Chair—after prayers offered by Mr. Lindsley, the Annual Report of the Society was read by the Secretary, J. V. C. Smith, and adopted, when on motion of B. B. Thatcher, seconded by Howard Malcom, it was

*Resolved*, That the principles recently promulgated by the Managers of the American Colonization Society, in relation to their future course, have our cordial approbation; and that we consider it our first duty to provide for and promote, so far as may be in our power, the welfare of the colony founded by that Institution on the African coast.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Blagden, seconded by Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester,

*Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society is an important auxiliary in the work of spreading the light of Christianity over the Continent of Africa; and that as such it demands the encouragement and support of every sincere christian.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gannett, seconded by Mr. Charles Tappan,

*Resolved*, That the history of African Colonization illustrates the importance of the principles maintained by the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and suggests motives for perseverance and increase of activity in our support of those principles.

A hymn by Mrs. Sigourney was read by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, and sung by the Choir of the Church, and the meeting then adjourned for the transaction of business, when the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz.

SAMUEL LATHROP, President—SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, H. A. S. DEARBORN, WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, ISAAC C. BATES, HEMAN HUMPHREY, JOHN TAPPAN, THEODORE SEDGWICK, STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, THOMAS NAPIER, DANIEL WALDO, JAMES FOWLER, Vice Presidents—B. B. THATCHER, Secretary—ISAAC MANSFIELD, Treasurer—EBENEZER BURGESS, Dedham, JOSIAH ROBBINS, Plymouth, JOHN W. LINCOLN, Worcester, HOWARD MALCOM, Boston, E. S. GANNET, Boston, ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, Northampton, SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, Amherst, CHARLES TAPPAN, Boston, GEORGE A. TUFTS, Dudley, JOHN S. BUTLER, Worcester, THOMAS A. GREENE, New Bedford, WILLIAM S. HASTINGS, Mendon, IRA BARTON, Oxford, B. B. EDWARDS, Boston, WILLIAM HAGUE, Boston, JOHN PIERPONT, Boston, J. V. C. SMITH, Boston, GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, Boston, HORACE MANN, Boston, WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Managers.

This Anniversary of the Massachusetts Society was on the whole, the most interesting which has yet been observed. The speeches, of which we shall publish as much as can be conveniently obtained, will sufficiently indicate the views taken generally by the members, in reference to the Parent Society, the Colony, and the Cause; and to them we refer our readers.

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#### MR. THATCHER'S SPEECH.

*Resolved*, That the principles recently promulgated by the Managers of the American Colonization Society, in relation to their future course, have our cordial approbation; and that we consider it our first duty to provide for and promote, so far as may be in our power, the welfare of the Colony founded by that Institution on the African coast.

Mr Thatcher said, the Society came together on this occasion, under circumstances apparently less flattering than upon some former occasions of the same kind; yet he should endeavor to show, not without hope of success, that there was, in truth, no serious cause of discouragement in the prosecution of their labors, and far less, of an abandonment of the principles by which they had been heretofore guided. Indeed, he thought it would appear clearly, from an examination of the recent disclosures at Washington, that most, if not all of the inadvertencies, deficiencies and errors, in the late management of the Parent Society, to which he now referred—and all the consequent detriment to the Society

and Colony both, comparatively temporary and trifling indeed, but yet worthy of consideration, at least, as incentives and hints for an improvement of that management in future—might be traced to the deviation of the National Board from the economical principles of the Northern Colonizationists generally, and especially of the Auxiliary Society of this Commonwealth.

The National Institution had incurred a considerable debt in the course of a few years last past. How was it incurred? The explanation was found in the Report, just issued at Washington by the Investigating Committee appointed at the annual meeting, (of which Mr. Lowrie, Secretary of the United States Senate, was Chairman) and which Report was stated in the National Intelligencer, and elsewhere, to have been sanctioned unanimously by the Managers.

The great difficulty was, that the Society had recently sent out too many emigrants, and too fast; and, almost necessarily, with too little practical reference, relatively, to their fitness to the wants of the Colony, in some cases, and to their comfortable establishment on the other side of the water in others. During the four last years, the number sent out was one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight, which, whatever their character or accommodations, was, according to our northern views, rather too many for the settlements, in their present stage. It was a consolation, however, since the mistake had been made, that its effects, though plainly prejudicial, had been far less so, as would appear, than there was reason to expect; that they had been detected at an early period of their progress; and, what was more to the purpose, they were not only frankly acknowledged, when discovered, by the Managers, but prompt and energetic measures had been unanimously agreed on and adopted, to make the best of the condition of things as it was, and to prevent its recurrence for the future. Their leading principles of management were *now* stated as follows, and would at once commend themselves to every man's mind.

1. It is now the deliberate decision of the Board, to send none to the colony until those of a suitable age are formed into temperance societies. From this, they will in no instance depart. In accordance with these principles, a careful inquiry shall be instituted into the moral character and industrious habits of each adult emigrant.

2. All measures for the promotion of a complete system of education, will claim from the Board their unremitting attention. On this subject, vital as it is to the best interests of the colony, the Board are cheered with the knowledge of the fact, that their able

co-laborers of the New-York State Colonization Society, have already decided 'to assist in laying the foundation, and rearing the structure, of a complete system of education within the limits of Liberia.'

3. Since their re-organization, the Board have adopted various measures for the promotion of agriculture. From various circumstances, not always under the control of the Board, the cultivation of the soil has, heretofore, been too much neglected. The importance of this interest in the colony is admitted by all.

4. Having these vital principles constantly in view, it will be the untiring effort of the Board to make Liberia a desirable home for the free man of color. To this class they have no entreaties to offer. They say distinctly, they want none to go there but men and women of good morals, of industrious habits, and friends and supporters of the temperance cause. As far as they have the power, they will permit none of a different character to go; and they express their deliberate judgment that, by carrying out these principles, *Liberia will soon become a desirable home for the free colored man; and that so soon as it becomes so, he will go there, in most cases, at his own expense.*

This, said Mr. Thatcher, is what we at the North call sound Colonization, and, though a stricter observance of these principles from the beginning would have pleased us better than the new adoption of them at this day, yet there was still time and room enough for putting them into most effectual and triumphant operation.

The matter of the *debt*, Mr. Thatcher said, was intrinsically of far less moment than were the circumstances which created it, and the effects it should produce on the future discretion of the Board. It was known to be a common, and perhaps a general thing, for benevolent societies to suffer their expenses—perhaps indiscreetly and perhaps not—to exceed their ordinary receipts, trusting to the liberality of the public for relief; and he believed that the Education Society, if not several others, was in the same condition at this time. It would not be forgotten, that the present disastrous condition of the money-market was no more in the anticipation of the Board, than it was of other institutions, and of individuals at large, who all suffered from its pressure; and that they had the last season, some reason to rely on the payment to their treasury of large specific sums, including \$10,000 in this State, and as much more in Philadelphia, which, of course, as well as the ordinary contribution, under the circumstances of the last six months, must be suspended.



Nor should it be forgotten that the operations of this Society are immensely various and extensive. They have comprized, while this debt has been accruing, not only the expense of colonizing the 1600 emigrants, including subsistence on both shores, previous to embarkation on one side, and to establishment on the other—of freight and charter of vessels, of medicines, and the education of colored medical students; but of arms, armed vessels, warlike stores, and the erection of fortifications, for the defence of the colony; of the maintenance of public schools; presents to native kings; the building of a court-house, jail, and other edifices, as necessary in a small colony as in a large one; of the opening of new roads into the interior, the purchase of very valuable territory, and the fresh founding of perhaps the most important settlement (at Grand Bassa) which has yet been effected. When to these extensive operations, however wisely managed, we add, as we must in justice, the consideration of the novel and experimental character of the whole enterprize, the *extraordinary* sickness of the last season, the failure of the rice-crop, and the effect on this coast of the great scarcity in the Cape de Verd Isles, together with the simultaneous and unprecedented circumstances of embarrassment above-named, in this country—was it to be wondered at, that the Society should, in some degree, share in the common trouble of the times?

There had been also, no doubt, faults in its organization and operation, as it was honestly admitted in the report: but these faults were at an end. There had been a 'searching operation,' and a complete reform; a new organization of the Board, a new Governor, great retrenchment, provision for the payment of the debt and the best husbandry of the Society's still *large resources*, and especially, an official manifesto of sound and satisfactory principles, of the economical management of the whole system hereafter, according to our New England notions of business, propriety, and thrift.

Mr. Thatcher here dwelt upon the advantages, commercial, political and moral—at home and abroad—of *such* a colonial system. He referred to the condition of the colony at this time, as being, under all circumstances, and despite of all errors of management, a great source of encouragement. Especial reference was made to the industry, energy, physical growth and high moral character of the settlements, as indicated by the columns of the Liberia Herald, which he held in his hand; and as confirmed, in most explicit terms, by the disinterested testimony of Captain Voorhees, of the United States ship John Adams, who had visited that place in December, and now communicated his observations to the Secretary of the Navy. He says, for instance—

*'Monrovia appears to be in a thriving condition, and bears an air of comfort and neatness in the dwellings, quite surprizing. Several stone ware-houses and stone wharves line the banks of the river, and others are building, which, with several schooners loading and unloading, or repairing, afford an aspect and an air of business, common to a respectable white population. All seemed to be employed—good order and morality prevailing throughout. But cultivators of the soil are most needed here,' &c. Again—'The re-captured Africans, five miles distant, settled at New Georgia, are spoken of in the most commendable terms, as industrious, frugal, thriving, and capable of taking care of themselves. Among the products of the country are the sugar cane, rice, cassada, plantains, bananas and sweet potatoes, coffee, indigo, dyewoods, ivory and gold dust; the three latter of which may be obtained by barter on advantageous terms, from the native tribes of the interior. This opens a wide field for settlements and speculation, and will, at no distant period, be of vast importance to American commerce and industry. The settlement must move onwards, and with all its disadvantages, it appears a miracle that it should be in such a state of advancement.'*

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An intelligent old man, about sixty years of age, stated that he had been here about eighteen months, and was getting on cleverly for himself and family, 'but that on no account would he return to the United States. It was true he had not yet the luxuries which he had been accustomed to in America, but the want of them was not to be brought into competition with his rights and privileges as a man in Liberia, &c.

An intelligent youth, about nineteen years of age, son of one of the settlers, lately penetrated about two hundred miles into the interior. *He represents the country at about twenty-five miles from the sea, as rising into high and hilly land, with a very agreeable and pleasant temperature—the low flat land along the coast being covered with moderately sized trees, and a thick underwood difficult to penetrate; whilst that of the higher grounds abounds with large timber of various descriptions, with scarce a bush, and resembling, in some degree, cleared groves. He was treated with great kindness by all the chiefs and the people through the whole course of his journey.'*

After some comment on this and similar evidence, reference was made, in the way of comparison, to the history of former colonies, going to show that this system has generally been made, under Providence, a chief instrument or agent in the great work of culti-

vating, populating and civilizing the world ; that disaster and discouragement had always attended, necessarily, its slow but sure beginnings ; that in this manner, and in the face of all sorts of obstacles, Asia, Europe, and finally America herself had been subdued by the ultimate force of that science and civilization, thus communicated by colonies, which sprang into birth amid the pyramids of Egyptian deserts, and the fountain sources of the Nile. Some stress was laid on the history of the difficulties which attended the early settlements made in this country, and especially at Plymouth. Both mistakes and misfortunes had always been incidental to every great and good labor in which men had engaged. We could expect no more than that the present should profit by the errors of the past, and the future by those of the present.

Am I not justified, then, sir, said Mr. Thatcher, in repeating, that there is no cause of discouragement before us ? Shall we, sir, under these circumstances,—if the retrospect of the past shall fringe the dim vista of the future with a portion of its own glowing colors—shall we be justly charged with projecting enthusiastic schemes, which have no foundation in experience, or with cherishing vain hopes that grow only on the barren brinks and crevices of disaster, as the blue myrtle of the Alpine glaciers is said to bloom in those lofty regions, ‘on the verge of the avalanche?’ Sir, if our feelings may find at this time, any fit representative in this oriental poetry—the language of the *flowers*—it may be, perhaps, in that beautiful one which Heaven has endowed with the faculty of putting its fair blossoms forth, in the midst of the freezing winds and snows of the dreariest season of the year,—to share, from the common fountains of nature, with all living things on the face of God’s earth, one gleam of the sunshine and one breath of the air. So, sir, should we, though surrounded by circumstances of far weightier gloom than any we have seen—imposed on us in the wisdom of Providence, I doubt not, as a salutary test of the sincerity and the energy which should be in us if they are not—still feel ourselves, in the might of immutable principle, and undismayed faith, strong to hope, strong to endure,—ay, sir, and stronger yet to do.

History has shown us what vast results, in the physical and moral world, have arisen from beginnings far humbler than ours. We have seen, from time immemorial, science, art, civilization, religion, everything that vitalizes, purifies, preserves the world, created and circulated, from clime to clime, and from age to age, hand to hand, under the eye of an all-wise Providence, with this



system of which we are the advocates. We have seen the building up, on the same principle, of the proudest nations of ancient and modern times ; of Greece, of Rome, of all Christendom, even of the unrivalled greatness of that Island Queen of the Seas from which ourselves are sprung ;—nay, sir, of our own greatness—of the prosperity, the liberty, the power of this Young Giant of the West, whose earliest breath was drawn, two centuries since, ‘where the breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rock-bound coast.’ Aud can we doubt that the same success may follow the same system hereafter? Are there not equal chances in favor of the African experiment in 1820, and of the American in 1620? especially, when we consider that our enterprise avails itself of all the experience of the past,—that its principles are those of national restitution and national honor, as well as of individual interest—and that its materials, instead of persecuted exiles, driven to an unknown shore, are but the wandering sons of Africa brought back again to her, and bearing with them a blessing and a prayer for every day of degradation they have lived, and every hour of slavery they have suffered.

Then, sir, I fear not. Trusting in the voice of experience, in the purity of principle, in the prevalence of the great spirit of freedom, whose movings over the face of the earth may be seen as plainly as a breeze on the waters—above all, in the overruling Wisdom which always has signally favored us with its smiles—I am ready to labor with undiminished confidence in this glorious work of restoring to Africa the long lost children, for whom she has mourned ; of liquidating the vast debt we owe her by transfusing into her bosom again that life-blood of civilization and religion which the world derived from her heart in its origin ; of rearing, in a word, on the shores of that fertile continent—the land of the pyramid and the palm-tree, a new republic, that—when our own shall have gone down, as others have gone before it, amid the storm of luxury, corruption, dissention, despotism—may still be, as ours has been and shall have been, the resting-place of Freedom, and the asylum of the victims of tyranny ; and whose institutions, whose republicanism, whose Americanism, founded on the broad basis of RELIGION and EDUCATION, shall stand—the wonder and glory of the far ages of future time—eternal as the *pyramid*, and beautiful as the *palm*.



[From the Presbyterian.]

## COLONIZATION FAVORABLE TO EMANCIPATION.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, to Elliott Cresson, Esq., dated Baltimore, Feb. 4, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiries relative to the existing state of public sentiment in several of the slave states, on the subject of slavery, especially as connected with colonization; and also as to the mode in which this sentiment has been created, I have to state my opinion, as follows:

I believe that in all the slave-holding states, the entire mass of slave-holders who are opposed to colonization, are so on the express ground that the operations of the Society inevitably create a public sentiment hostile to slavery; and that among the great mass of the friends of the Society, in those states, that the very action of it is considered one of the most powerful reasons why the cause of colonization should be sustained. Originally a good many slave-holders were friendly to colonization, for a directly opposite reason, founded on what I believe to be a total mistake, as to the effects of our enterprise on slavery; namely, that we should make the tenure of slave property more secure, by removing the overflow. There are still some of this class, which shows only, that colonization has for its friends all the friends of emancipation, and some of the friends of slavery. For my part I rejoice in this; not doubting but that it is lawful for us to receive aid for a good cause even from those who give a bad reason for aiding us. I use the word emancipation in its restricted sense, to indicate the mode of freeing the slaves, in opposition to instant unqualified abolition.

The first and simplest mode by which this opposition of the friends of colonization in the slave states to slavery can be manifested, is individual liberation of the slaves, in connection with their colonization. In addition to the public testimony of our Society, and all its agents, that more slaves have for several years been offered freely to us, than we were able to send to Liberia—a testimony fully confirmed by the numbers actually sent, and the still greater numbers waiting to be sent—I add, as you have thought it not superfluous to ask it, my decided conviction; that an immense and still increasing change has been wrought in many of the slave states, in favor of general emancipation, and that there are many hundreds, if not thousands of masters, who consider themselves as holding an authority over their slaves rather in trust for the benefit of the slaves, than for their own

advantage ; and which authority they are ready to give up, for the good of the slave and of the country at any moment. I know of no mode by which I could accurately estimate the number of slaves held in this way ; nor am I able to say whether the amount estimated by you, while in England, (one hundred thousand) is too high or too low. At this moment perhaps, not so large a number could be commanded, but that a much larger number will be, and that at no remote period, voluntarily emancipated, by individuals, aided by the action of religious sects, and civil communities, I have no doubt. Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, containing about seven hundred thousand slaves, will, I am convinced, very soon abolish slavery. As you know, I now reside as a minister of Christ Jesus in the last named state ; and I cheerfully add my own, to the general testimony, that the noble act of our State Colonization Society, declaring it to be one main end of their association, to aim at the extirpation of slavery in this state, speaks the general voice. Baltimore is in fact a free city ; having not perhaps upon an average, one slave to every four families. In relation to Virginia, a pretty large acquaintance, and a very extensive family connection, embracing many of her most influential citizens, among whom I have spent, at different periods, a portion of my life, together with much attention to her real state, enables me to speak with some confidence. That part of that state west of the Alleghanies is now for emancipation ; that part between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge is so, also, though not perhaps by so overwhelming a majority ; that part between the Blue Ridge and tide-water, is perhaps not far from being equally divided ; and the part below tide-water, after taking out the cities, which hate slavery every where, and making many individual exceptions among the planters, is in favor of eternal slavery. The state, as such, is for freedom, in my opinion, and will abolish slavery, as soon as the whole people enjoy a fair representation in her councils. Kentucky is my native state ; where I grew up, where I pursued for some years the practice of the law, and four times represented the principal county in the state, in her General Assembly. Since the year 1793, there has been a large party there hostile to slavery. In 1798, my father, the late Hon. John Breckinridge, drew up the existing constitution of that state, and perhaps by his influence, and that of the famous George Nicholas, slavery was prevented from being abolished in that year. It is at once an indication of the kind of change working in that state, and a signal instance of the retributive goodness of God ; that I should have been called as much perhaps as any other man,

to pull down the slavery built up there, by the influence of a parent at once the most revered, and in all things else among the wisest of mankind. And not I alone, for five-sevenths of a very large slave property left to our family by my father, are already free, or in a process of becoming so; while my brothers, the Rev. John Breckinridge, of Philadelphia; the Rev. William L. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and the late J. Cabell Breckinridge, well known as a leading citizen of that state, and an active servant of God, have been not less ardent and more able friends of the black race than myself. Nay, even in the third generation, have men been raised up to uphold this cause, for there is not alive an abler or more devoted friend of the colored race, than my friend and kinsman, President Young, of Centre College, Kentucky. In that state four-fifths of the voting population do not own any slaves, and I suppose one-third or one-fourth of those who do own them are favorable to colonization and emancipation.

I have long believed that we in America, are chiefly indebted to the conception and wide advocacy before the people of the plan of colonization, for the great and growing sentiment among us, favorable to negro freedom. Nine out of every ten friends of the Society, who speak or write of it, hold out reasons, *why slaves ought to be free*; while every one without exception shows *how they might be freed*, a problem, the most difficult of all, to every slave state. Even if we never do what we might on this subject, it is very clear that we shall do more than we would ever have thought of doing, if so much had not been shown to be possible. For under the discussion, we have learned duty, we have looked fully at the whole case; and we find that we can do more than we supposed we could, and that we ought to do more than we thought we should. Both ways therefore, the cause of freedom has been favored. And it is no answer to this statement, to say that the idea of colonization itself is to be traced up to the free, wise, benevolent, and philosophic spirit of the age. This I grant; and grant also that falling upon a similar spirit, the idea caught and spread from heart to heart until it pervaded our broad land. But it was the speeding of that idea, that did so much, and that idea was colonization.

All men know that it was the mind of a follower of Jesus that matured this plan; that the labors of his followers have made it stand; their money sent out the colonists, their manumitted slaves who went, their prayers that brought a blessing on the cause, their God that has been and will be a wall of fire round about it! I speak in the mass, and of the greater part, for there are excep-

tions, in which the sentiment of a noble benevolence, and the clear and just observance of right, have actuated other men, to bring forth fruits kindred to these, which the love of Christ has borne. But is it saying too much, to say, that among all our sects of christians, you may well measure their love of God, by their hatred of oppression?

If I have missed in any degree, in this long letter, the point of your inquiries, and gone into details somewhat too personal and diffuse, I rely on your goodness for an excuse. I have not felt myself at liberty to withhold any aid that might be thought of the least advantage, by one who has in so many ways manifested knowledge of this cause, and devotion to its interests, as you have done. And in conclusion, beg you to be assured of the respectful consideration with which I am your friend and servant,

H. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

#### COLONIZATION IN KENTUCKY.

THE following passage of an account of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, which we find in the Frankfort Cross, will show that the Cause is decidedly moving forward in that direction. The meeting took place in January:

AT 3 o'clock, P. M. Gen. JAMES ALLEN, President of the Society, took the Chair. The throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. N. Hall, after which, the names of the delegates present were enrolled.

The Rev. W. P. Macknight, Agent of this Society, Rev. Dr. Edwards, and Rev. Mr. Campbell of Boston, Rev. A. Bennett of Homer, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Ill., and James H. Birney, Esq. late Agent of the American Colonization Society, being present, were severally invited to seats.

The annual Report of the Board of Managers was read, and on motion of Rev. Mr. Hall, was accepted and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Society.

#### FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers would respectfully present to their patrons and friends the following account of their proceedings during the past year.

It was announced in our last annual report, that we intended in the succeeding spring, to fit out the first expedition to Liberia



under our own direction. Accordingly the emigrants, 102 in number, left this state, in the latter part of March; at New Orleans they were joined by 47 from several other Western States, and after all the necessary preparations had been made, they departed for Liberia on the 20th of April. After a protracted passage of eighty-two days, they reached their destination. They however, suffered from the same scourge that visited the land they so lately left. By the cholera, whooping cough, &c. five adults and twenty-four children died during the voyage. The remainder were in good health and spirits at our last intelligence from them. The cost of our part of the expedition was \$3,300, of which \$2,300 were paid by this Society, and the remainder by the parent institution.

It was our intention to have despatched a second expedition in November last, but owing to the severe and protracted visitation of the cholera, we were unable to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, and have postponed the time of its departure from Louisville, till the first day of November next. The reasons why the time has been changed and placed at so distant a period, are, that much greater facilities are afforded for collecting the emigrants in the fall of the year than at any other season; some of the emigrants themselves are desirous to remain until that time, and it is preferable to land them in Africa near the commencement of the dry season, that they may become acclimated before the commencement of the rainy season. Upwards of sixty emigrants are now engaged, and it is expected that their number will be considerable increased.

The Rev. George W. Light closed his Agency for this Board on the first of July last. In addition to collecting our last emigrants, and disseminating information, and forming auxiliary Societies, he received and has accounted to the Board for the sum of \$904.22.

The Rev. W. P. Macknight has been appointed an Agent for this Board. His duties are to disseminate important information with regard to the interests of colonization, to form new Societies and resuscitate and strengthen old ones, to endeavor to obtain emigrants, and to collect the necessary funds with which to transport them. His agency commenced on the 15th of September last, since which he has collected and paid over \$1425.87; refusing to receive any further remuneration for his services than his support, which amounts at this time to the sum of \$75.00. At the request of this Board he will visit, during the approaching spring or summer, the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with a view to prosecute more extensively the business of his Agency.

From our Treasurer's report it will appear that the sum now in our Treasury is \$1514.64.

The cost of sending out an emigrant properly equipped is \$35, and if there could be a regular communication carried on between the West and Africa, we think it would be less. Emigrants, except in special cases, should be under the age of thirty-five years, and should have a good moral character. They should be well furnished with cotton and woollen clothing and articles of husbandry. Agriculture has been too much neglected in the colony. And as we think our western emigrants well qualified to carry it on, we hope our friends will afford them facilities for doing so.

In reviewing the past year we find much to encourage us. A cautious yet energetic course of action is all that is necessary to insure success. We are only beginning a great work. Our object at present is to prove its practicability—its expediency and its advantages. When we have fully demonstrated these, we expect that the people will require their State and National Representatives to take up and carry on the work. Let not then any be discouraged by the weakness of our efforts. Our object must be pursued by constant unwearied diligence, (and disregarding the madness and fanaticism of the anti-slavery advocates of the north, and the ungrounded fears of the slave-holder of the south, our friends should go on)—and their highest hopes will be consummated in seeing Pagan Africa restored to the privileges of civilization and christianity, the free black and the slave in their own land, elevated to the dignity originally assigned them by their Maker, that of intelligent and virtuous freemen, and our own country, in all its vast extent, delivered from one of the greatest curses ever inflicted on the human race.

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#### ACCUSATIONS CONSIDERED.

In the speech of Gerrit Smith, Esq. as we find it reported in the *African Repository* for February—and to which we alluded in our last number—we find the following interesting passage relating to certain charges brought against the Society at the North. It deserves a serious consideration.

‘He could not say how the Colonization Society stood at the South; but the fact is not to be concealed, that at the north, there has been, within the last year, some falling off in affection for it, and in contributing to its funds; unless indeed in those places where

especial efforts have been made in its behalf. The Society has been made, either by its own fault, or the fault of others, or partly by both, to appear to be friendly to slavery ; or to say the least, the belief has of late obtained pretty rapidly at the north, that our Society is an obstacle in the way of emancipation—in the way of the precious cause of universal freedom. Now, to those who are acquainted with public sentiment at the north, it will be no news, that a Society cannot be popular there, which is suspected of keeping terms with slavery.

Whence, Sir, has this injury to the character of our Society come? Is the Anti-Slavery Society alone to be blamed for it? That Society has wronged us greatly, I admit. It has, unhappily, thought the destruction of our Society indispensable to the establishment of its own. The honesty with which it has thought so, I do not call in question. I believe that Society to be as honest as our own—as benevolent and as patriotic as our own. Its members love their fellow-men, and love their country, and love the union of the states as sincerely and as strongly as we do ; and much as is said to the contrary on this point, I have never seen a particle of evidence, that the Anti-Slavery Society meditates any interference with the provisions of the laws of the slave states on the subject of slavery. It alleges, and I have no doubt sincerely, that it is by moral influence alone, and mainly by the changes wrought by the application of truth to the conscience, that it seeks to compass its object. I wish I could commend its publications, as I can the motives of its members. Among its publications, are some admirable vindications of the rights of man, which cannot be scattered too widely and thickly, but no small proportion of them are ill-judged, rash, uncharitable and slanderous ; and some of them cannot, in truth, be called less than incendiary.

I said that the Anti-Slavery Society had greatly wronged us. I believe that the wise and good among its members (and it comprises many such) are sensible of it. They have, to an undue extent held our Society responsible for the speeches and acts of its individual members. They have, as it seems to me, with great unfairness, created a strong prejudice against our Society, by harping on the fact that ardent spirit is sold in Liberia. My neighbors know that I am no friend to the rum traffic ; and they, if no others, will attach some value to my declaration, that I have formerly, and now again since coming to the city, inquired into the measures adopted by our Board to promote temperance in Liberia, and can cheerfully say, that I approve of them. As to the attempt to *suppress* the traffic in ardent spirit in Liberia by law ; this



might, perhaps, be an expedient measure: but, surely, our countrymen should not denounce us for omitting this measure, until, at least some one of their own civil governments has set the example—the much needed example, I confess—of shutting up, by the strong arm of the law, the rum shops within its jurisdiction.

Some of the charges brought against us by the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and by the Society itself, make so ludicrously large draughts on the public credulity, that one can hardly notice them seriously. Such is the character of the charge, that 265,000 of those who are now slaves in this country, would have been free ere this time, had it not been for the influence which the Colonization Society exerts in favor of slavery. I need not detain you with the reasoning employed to substantiate this charge; for the reasoning which results in such a conclusion, cannot be very edifying. Another of their charges, that it requires the credulity of the Jew Apella to swallow, is, (I will repeat the precise language of the charge) that ‘all colonies on the African coast, of whatsoever description, must tend to support the slave-trade.’ Even Liberia, Sir, that we so fondly hoped was doing something towards abolishing this most nefarious of all traffics—yes, Sir, the most nefarious, whether it be carried on upon the benighted coast of Africa, or, with still deeper criminality, within our own enlightened and gospelized land—yes, even Liberia is, under the new light, which the Anti-Slavery Society sheds upon this subject, a mere convenience to the slave-trader, and but tends to support his horrid business. The erroneous reasoning by which our opponents arrive at this conclusion, if we throw it into a logical form, is this: the ‘slave dealer, in prosecuting his traffic, makes use of such articles as are found in shops in civilized towns. But there are such shops in Liberia; therefore Liberia tends to support the slave trade.’ I have adverted to these charges, not to cast a ridicule on the Anti-Slavery Society—for it is foreign from my disposition to do that—but to show that there is a spirit of defamation abroad against our Society, and that the public should therefore be slow to entertain accusations against it. It is evident, beyond dispute, that our opponents, in their eagerness to make out their case against us, and to make that case a strong one, suffer themselves to contrive, or at least to admit charges, which, as men of sense and candor, they should be ashamed of and sorry for. But, Sir, this is not the character of all the charges preferred against us. I could wish, for our own sake, that it were. There are others, which we should make haste to plead guilty to, and to profit by, *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* The Anti-Slavery Society has told us some wholesome truths about ourselves; and I thank them for having done so.



I said in my opening remarks, that the belief is prevailing pretty rapidly at the north, that our Society obstructs the dearly cherished cause of emancipation. I would that we had not given so much cause for the propagation of this belief. It is true that our Society is not an Anti-Slavery Society. Its Constitution, whatever some of its members may, in the capacity of its members, have unauthorizedly said or done, does not set up the slightest pretension to this character. It confines its regards to another class of persons than slaves: and they who denounce us for not favoring and promoting the emancipation of slaves, might just as well denounce the Bible or the Temperance Society, because they do not step out of their respective spheres of duty, to favor and promote the emancipation of slaves. But, on the other hand, we are not a Pro-Slavery Society; and we are not at liberty to give our countenance to the institution of slavery. If there are apologies for slavery, it is not for our Society to hunt them up. If there are efforts made for the abolition of slavery, it does not belong to our Society to oppose them. Our Society, by offering such apologies, and by opposing such efforts, has already cooled the ardor of many of its friends, and greatly multiplied its opponents. The objection to our Society is well taken, that, in some of its publications, it assumes the position that slavery in this country is to be opposed by indirect means only; and that in the Society—in itself alone, are these means to be found. This is no place for discussing the question, whether slavery is to be opposed in this manner only, or whether indeed it is to be opposed at all. But this is the proper place for saying, that our Society might as well abandon at once its expectation of continued support from the north, as to entertain the purpose of engrossing upon its own scheme, the whole sympathy of the country in behalf of slaves, and of making that scheme the substitute for every other movement respecting slavery. The north will no more bear to have this Society dictate the channel in which, and in which alone the compassion of its citizens for their colored brethren shall flow, than the south will bear to have the Society oppose the institution of slavery. We ask that the Society may adhere to its professed, its constitutional neutrality on this subject; and that, on the one hand, whilst it shall not denounce slavery, so, on the other, it shall not denounce any—not even the mildest forms of opposition to it. Such is, or rather such should be, the neutrality of our Society on the subject of slavery; that its members may be free, on the one hand, to be slave-holders; and on the other to join the Anti-Slavery Society without doing violence to their connection with the Colonization Society.

In reference partly to the same subject-matter we present the remarks of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN at the Annual Meeting :

Mr. President,—We meet under peculiarly interesting circumstances. The Society had almost struggled through the early prejudices that assailed it ; and the public mind had become, not only reconciled, but enlisted in its purposes and plans, when new and unexpected opposition arises—much of it from its former friends and patrons. It is a striking illustration of the moral paradox, that extremes are often so near, as to approach almost to fellowship. While prosperity was crowning the labors of the Society—when the colony was coming up to a conspicuous rank among kindred settlements, and far in advance of most of them—when science, civilization and religion were setting a seal to this benignant scheme—when Heaven smiled upon it—and the good of the earth rejoiced in its success—of a sudden, the harsh sounds of hostility break upon us, and the colony, with its friends, its objects, and all that pertain to it, is denounced as a heartless design to perpetuate slavery. Now, Sir, I propose to treat these adversaries, kindly and respectfully ; we do not wish to disturb their opinions, nor, where they strive lawfully, to interrupt their operations. But when they so far forget the law of Christian courtesy, as to impeach the motives of the Colonization Society, we must exercise the right of self-defence. To repel injurious charges—to vindicate insulted purity of purpose, and reaffirm the beneficent tendencies of our enterprise, become high and cogent duties.

The friends of colonization, in very faithfulness, cannot remain silent, and suffer this strange wildfire to run along the ground and consume and destroy the fairest fruits of a most blessed scheme of mercy. Sir, we owe it to these misguided men themselves, to interpose between them and their measures, and save the country from their disastrous consequences.

Two objections have been, with many more, clamorously urged against the Society :—That it obstructs the progress of emancipation, and is cruel and oppressive towards the bond and the free. It is really difficult to treat with any gravity, so absurd a proposition as the first of these objections. So far is it from any shadow of reality, that it is emancipation which chiefly supplies materials for the colony—its best aliment is furnished here. The great majority of the colonists is composed of men, lately slaves, who have been liberated by southern proprietors, that they might enjoy the blessings promised to them at Liberia.

An obstruction to emancipation ! What, Sir, to congregate three thousand colored freemen on the coast of Africa—to gather

around them the lights of science and religion—to start them on the career of virtuous and useful enterprise, and open to their aspirations all the avenues of honorable ambition. This, I should deem, Sir, would be the last spot on earth, towards which oppression would turn its concern, unless it might be, indeed, to blot it from existence. Equally fanciful, is the charge of cruelty, towards the emigrants. The essence of the complaint is, that any should be persuaded to encounter the perils of seeking a new home in Africa. It is a sickly sensibility! *Seeking a new home.* Why, the whole earth is, at this moment, moved by just such a purpose—and has been from the beginning. Ever since the Father of the faithful left his own Ur of the Chaldees, man has been literally a pilgrim on the face of the earth. All the wanderings of his descendants prove it. How inconstant and unstable their abode!—and now scattered among the nations! Sir, where would have been the triumphs of learning and genius in Greece and Rome, but for colonization? The light of science owes most of its expansion to this *oppressive* emigration.

And when Roman glory declined, the Scandinavian birth place of nations poured forth unnumbered hosts upon the south of Europe—while English history and the English language are full of the memorials of Danish, Saxon and Norman irruptions. And, Mr. President, who and what are we, but children of *colonists*! Where, but for this, would now be, these broad foundations of national liberty and human happiness—these splendid creations of genius and science—where, the high hopes of fifteen millions of freemen? And as I look around me, I behold many distinguished colonists—who, ten, twenty, and thirty years ago, struck their adventurous footsteps into the rich forests of the west, and there planted the germs of liberty; and after training up other noble sisters to become members of our great confederacy, have come up hither to mingle their counsels and cares for the general welfare. Sir, if the eye could sweep the whole Atlantic board, from the ocean to the mountains, we should behold it alive with emigration,—multitudes urging their way towards the abundant rewards held out to encourage and animate the enterprises of industry and virtue. Why, Mr. President, it is man's delight—his restless spirit loves it: and he would scale any barrier, at the promptings of curiosity, science or pleasure, that he might freely indulge this cherished propensity.

And to encourage our zeal and patience, we have the animating assurance, that the colony, planted by this Society, has prospered beyond all example. As one illustration, I have collated the



prominent incidents connected with the colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1607. It then consisted of one hundred persons—which number, before September of that year, was reduced to fifty—and soon after to thirty-eight, when a reinforcement of one hundred and twenty arrived. In 1609, a further addition of one hundred and fifty persons was made, and the colony then amounted to five hundred souls. But by imprudence, extravagance and dissipation, they were reduced in six months to sixty persons: in 1611, the colony had increased to two hundred: in 1622, it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the Indians, and three hundred and forty-seven men, women, and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered, was dissolved, and the colony taken into the hands of the King—and enjoyed the care and protection of the crown. The venerable historian of those times, (Chief Justice Marshall) gives the conclusion of the matter, as it stood in 1624: ‘About £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting the colony, and more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet at the end of seventeen years, the population was reduced to 1800 persons!’ While Liberia, with no governmental patronage, and without royal smiles or favor, against wind and tide, against scorn and prejudice, in twelve brief years, enrolls about three thousand souls.

Still, we hear that Liberia is a hindrance to freedom. Sir, the cause of human liberty has never been more effectually plead. She stands, as its beacon light, for the whole earth. The wondering nations are turning their eyes towards the illuminated spot; and as they gaze upon its moral beauties, bright hopes unfelt before, spring up in the heart, that man’s universal redemption is sure. Like the star in the East, which announced the Saviour to the astonished magi, it points to the advent of the same Redeemer, coming in the power of His Spirit, to roll away the darkness of a thousand generations. Yes, Sir, there is hope for Africa. God, I believe, is preparing his way before Him. The harvest begins to ripen, and the slumber of ages will soon be broken, and those beams of light that now refresh our hopes will expand and spread through the Heavens, until they shall be lost in the splendors of an eternal day.



[From the Moral Lyceum.]

## AFRICAN INTELLECT.

THE degraded condition of the Africans, not only in their native country, but in other lands, has excited the deep commiseration of the wise and the good in every part of the world where their condition is known. The time was when it was considered warrantable to tear them from their native country, to doom them to the indescribable horrors of a slave-ship, and to sell them to interminable bondage. But that time has happily gone by. The enlightened and benevolent nations of Christendom have combined their efforts to put an end to this horrible traffic in human flesh. But it is no easy matter to repair the injustice of many former generations. Slavery is entailed as a curse upon many countries; and how to remove it, is a question which, while it gives scope to the benevolence of the humane, severely tasks the wisdom of the wise.

Slavery forms a foul blot on the fair fame of American freedom; it originated while the United States constituted a portion of the British Empire, and it has grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength. It becomes not the north, in this case, to accuse the south. If the inhabitants of the south are chargeable with holding the Africans in slavery, many of the inhabitants of the north have formerly been chargeable with carrying on and growing rich by the traffic, which has cursed them with this unprofitable population. Instead of mutual recrimination, it becomes them to combine their wisdom and their benevolence to devise some way for the ultimate removal of the evil.

When a slave-holder regrets the necessity which, in a measure, compels him to hold his fellow men in bondage, he is entitled to commiseration; and when he labors to lighten his burden which he feels unable to remove, he deserves respect. But when he talks of this species of property, as he terms it, as if it were his right to hold his fellow men in bondage, without regard to a necessity in the case, the whole civilized world, and the laws of christian nations, which have pronounced the slave trade piracy, are against him.

The colonization of free people of color in Africa by people of the United States, holds out a pleasing prospect to the benevolent mind; and as a proof that this is not a delusive prospect, some humane slave-holders have availed themselves of the facilities which this establishment offers to manumit their slaves, and to send them back to their native country. And there is every reason to believe that such instances will become more frequent from year to year.

The Africans, it is true, are generally a degraded people. On few minds among them, has the light of science poured its cheering radiance. But, that they are a people of inferior native mental capacity, there is not the shadow of proof. Recollect that but a few years since the colored population of St. Domingo were sunk in all the debasement and ignorance and improvidence of slavery. They took the work of emancipation into their own hands, and effected their deliverance. However we may deplore the scenes of violence and cruelty which attended this struggle, we cannot but respect the mental capacity which enabled them to establish a regular government, to form and administer wholesome laws, and to commence a march of improvement which promises the happiest results. The world cannot exhibit a brighter example of wisdom and prudence, if it be taken in connection with their former debasement.

Since the change of mental imbecility has so often and so seriously been brought against the Africans, it is pleasant to contemplate individual, as well as national instances, which stamp such a charge with falsehood. Such an example, among many others, is found in the case of

PHILLIS WHEATLEY.

This distinguished colored young woman was brought a slave from Africa to America, in the year 1761, when between seven and eight years of age, and sold to Mr. John Wheatley, a respectable citizen of Boston, in whose family she continued to reside. According to his testimony, 'without any assistance from school education, with only what she was taught in the family, in sixteen months from the time of her arrival, she attained the English language, to which she was before an utter stranger, to such a degree, as to read any, the most difficult parts of the sacred writings, to the great astonishment of all who heard her.' The records of school education may be safely challenged to show an equal improvement in an equal time. Her master further stated that, 'as to her writing, her own curiosity led her to it; and this she learned in so short a time, that in the year 1765 she wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Occum, the *Indian* minister, while he was in England.' Thus, in about four years from the time when this interesting little girl was seized by some lawless gang of free-booters in Africa, torn from her parents and friends, and carried into a foreign land, a stranger to its manners and its language, and when she was only eleven years old, while she was laboring as a slave, without the advantages of a school education, by her own efforts and

mental energy, she had so far advanced in improvement, as to write a respectable letter to an Indian minister, then in a foreign country, who had previously been educated at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire.

After she had obtained a very respectable command of the English language, as her writings testify, she was not content with this acquisition. Her master further states, 'she has a great inclination to learn the Latin tongue, and has made some progress in it.'

In 1772, when she was about seventeen years of age, and had been ten years in America, her poetical productions, which were written as an amusement in her leisure hours, became known to her friends, who earnestly advised to their publication. Though nothing was further from her thoughts, while composing them, than such an use of them, yet, in deference to their judgment, and in compliance with their wishes, it was done.

The publisher, justly fearful lest the fact should be questioned, that these poems were really written by Phillis, very prudently procured the following attestation. 'We whose names are underwritten, do assure the world, that the poems specified in the following page' (referring to the table of contents in the manuscript) 'were (as we verily believe) written by Phillis, a young negro girl, who was but a few years since, brought an uncultivated barbarian from Africa, and has ever since been, and now is under the disadvantage of serving as a slave in a family in this town. She has been examined by the best judges, and is thought qualified to write them.' This certificate was signed by the existing Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and by all the most distinguished civilians and clergy of Boston. Among the names is that of John Hancock, the president of the first American Congress.

As the little volume of poems here referred to is, at the present time, rarely to be met with, a few extracts from it may be interesting to our readers, and will be honorable to African genius.

Phillis evinces that her reading had been considerable extensive, for she often alludes to the classic writers of antiquity in a way which shows that she was not ignorant of their works. The following allusion to the writings of Homer, is found in one of her poems :

While Homer paints, lo! circumfused in air  
Celestial gods in mortal forms appear ;  
Swift as they move hear each recess rebound,  
Heav'n quakes, earth trembles, and the shores resound.

Great sire of verse, before my mortal eyes,  
 The lightnings blaze across the vaulted skies,  
 And as the thunder shakes the heavenly plains,  
 A deep-felt horror thrills through all my veins.  
 When gentle strains demand thy graceful song,  
 The length'ning line moves languishing along.  
 When great *Patroclus* courts *Achilles'* aid,  
 The grateful tribute of my tears is paid;  
 Prone on the shore he feels the pangs of love,  
 And stern *Pelides'* tend'rest passions move.

Though Phillis had doubtless read with satisfaction Pope's translation of Homer, a work which is exceedingly rich in poetic imagery, yet the mythology and exploits of the heathen were not the subjects on which she delighted most to dwell. The following is the commencement of a poem on the death of the Rev. George Whitefield, written in 1770, when she was about fifteen years of age. This poem was sent by the friends of Phillis to the Countess of Huntingdon, the distinguished patroness of Whitefield in England; and it procured from that lady an invitation to Phillis to visit England, which she did, by the consent of her master. Though she was introduced to many distinguished persons, and treated with much attention in England, she returned to America the same modest, unassuming young woman as when she left it. What would have completely overset some minds in such circumstances, produced no unfavorable influence upon her.

Hail, happy saint, on thine immortal throne,  
 Possess of glory, life, and bliss unknown;  
 We hear no more the music of thy tongue,  
 Thy wonted auditories cease to throng.  
 Thy sermons in unequal'd accents flow'd,  
 And every bosom with devotion glow'd;  
 Thou didst in strains of eloquence refin'd  
 In flame the heart, and captivate the mind.  
 Unhappy we the setting sun deplore,  
 So glorious once, but ah! it shines no more.

Behold the prophet in his towering flight!  
 He leaves the earth for heaven's unmeasured height,  
 And worlds unknown receive him from our sight.  
 There Whitefield wings with rapid course his way,  
 And sails to Zion through vast seas of day.

The following is the commencement of a poem on the works of Providence.



Arise, my soul, on wings enraptur'd rise,  
To praise the monarch of the earth and skies,  
Whose goodness and beneficence appear,  
As round the centre moves the rolling year,  
Or when the morning glows with rosy charms,  
Or the sun slumbers in the ocean's arms :  
Of light divine be a rich portion lent,  
To guide my soul, and favor my intent :  
Celestial muse, my arduous flight sustain,  
And raise my mind to a seraphic strain.

We shall close these extracts by a poem on the death of J. C.,  
an infant.

No more the flow'ry scenes of pleasure rise,  
Nor charming prospects greet the mental eyes :  
No more with joy we view that lovely face,  
Smiling, disportive, flush'd with ev'ry grace.  
The tear of sorrow flows from every eye,  
Groans answer groans, and sighs to sighs reply.  
What sudden pangs shot through each aching heart,  
When, Death, thy messenger despatch'd his dart !  
Thy dread attendants, all-destroying power,  
Hurried the infant to his mortal hour.  
Couldst thou un pitying close those radiant eyes ?  
Or fail'd his artless beauties to surprise ?  
Could not his innocence thy stroke control,  
Thy purpose shake, and soften all thy soul ?

The blooming babe, with shades of death o'erspread,  
No more shall smile, no more shall raise its head ;  
But, like a branch that from the tree is torn,  
Falls prostrate, wither'd, languid and forlorn.  
' Where flies my James ? ' ' t is thus I seem to hear  
The parent ask ; ' some angel tell me where  
He wings his passage through the yielding air.'  
Methinks a cherub, bending from the skies,  
Observes the question, and serene replies ;  
' In heaven's high palaces your babe appears,—  
Prepare to meet him, and dismiss your tears.'  
Shall not the intelligence your grief restrain,  
And turn the mournful to the cheerful strain ?  
Cease your complaints, suspend each rising sigh,  
Cease to accuse the Ruler of the sky.  
Parents, no more indulge the falling tear,  
Let faith to heaven's refulgent domes repair ;

There see your infant, like a seraph glow :  
 What charms celestial in his numbers flow  
 Melodious, while the soul-enchancing strain  
 Dwells on his tongue, and fills the etherial plain !  
 Enough—forever cease your murm'ring breath ;  
 Not as a foe, but friend, converse with death,  
 Since to the port of happiness unknown  
 He brought that treasure which you call your own.  
 The gift of heav'n, intrusted to your hand,  
 Cheerful resign at the divine command ;  
 Not at your bar must Sovereign Wisdom stand.

Phillis's harp was early unstrung on earth, but, it is hoped, to be tuned to sublimer melody in heaven. She died in 1784, aged about 31 years. Her name has obtained an honorable place in the most respectable biographical dictionaries ; and those works would probably be searched in vain for an instance of equal improvement, under equal disadvantages.

It is not improbable that some native poet may yet strike the lyre in Liberia with a note as much more elevated than that of Phillis, as the opportunities for improvement there are likely to be superior to those which she enjoyed. In that interesting colony, intellectual and moral improvement should go hand in hand ; and a community may yet arise which the people of the United States will delight to acknowledge as founded by their benevolence, and reared by their exertions. Many African minds are capable of high cultivation, and may yet be made to send out from Liberia the cheering radiance of intelligence and virtue in a region now overspread with an intellectual and moral midnight.

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#### INTELLIGENCE.

##### LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM AFRICA.

By the arrival of the *Jupiter*, thirty-six days from Liberia, letters have been received from Rev. R. Spalding, Secretary of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, dated March 7th, communicating the melancholy tidings of the death of Mrs. Wright, wife of one of the Methodist Missionaries, after an illness of only nine days, on the 9th of February last. Mrs. Wright was an amiable and accomplished lady, of a delicate constitution, but ardently devoted to the missionary cause. Her deep piety and affectionate manners, while in this city on her way to Africa, endeared her name

and memory to many friends; and the loss will be severely felt, not only by her excellent husband, and the infant mission, but by her venerable father, who suffered so poignantly on her departure. It seems that she had lost her reason for some days before her death, by the violence of the fever.

We regret to learn that Mr. Savage, the young gentleman sent out last year by the Presbyterian church, and whose kind attentions to the lamented Cox will ever consecrate his memory among the pious, died also of the fever on the 8th of February. Mr. Spalding writes, that he saw him die, and that his end was peaceful and happy, as might be expected by those who knew his excellence and worth.

Mr. Spalding was sick when he wrote, it being the 27th day of the fever; however, he was able to sit up for an hour or two, and thought himself recovering. Mrs. Spalding, Mr. Wright and Miss Farrington had all been sick, but were all recovering when the Jupiter left, except Miss F., whose general health seemed to be failing, though she had recovered from the fever. She was advised to return, but resolutely refused to leave her companions in toil and suffering. In her letter she says, while laying in bed she is surrounded by little native children, to whom, sick as she is, she is teaching the alphabet, which they learn with avidity.

Among the passengers are two African princes, by the names of Charles Lavally and John Groway. In the course of three or four weeks after their arrival, they were all under the influence of the fever attending acclimation. There was, however, less of suffering with this than of any previous expedition to the coast of Africa. The emigrants were fifty-four in number. Three only fell victims to the fever—and these were peculiar cases—one an aged woman above seventy, and the remaining two, children, one of whom had never enjoyed good health.

Additional to the above, which is furnished by the New York Commercial Advertiser, we have seen letters from Mr. Wright, dated as late as March 6th, at Monrovia. They confirm the statements above made.

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TO OUR READERS.

WITH this number of the Colonizationist—being the conclusion of its first volume—the work will be suspended. The experience of a year, which was originally looked forward to as the mere trial of an experiment, has been sufficient to convince the Pub-

lisher, and those of his friends whom he has had opportunity to consult on the subject, that the magazine form is by no means that which is best adapted to the circulation of such matter as the public at this period require, in reference to the great topics which it has been the purpose of this publication to discuss. It has been, therefore, suggested that a weekly paper, or some other publication, should be appropriated to this Cause—we mean to the subjects of Slavery, Emancipation, Abolition, Colonization, the Condition of the Free Blacks, the discussion of all schemes of improvement or advancement in relation to any portion of the African race, and generally to the whole department of Intelligence connected with the interest of this unfortunate class of our fellow men. That such a publication will be shortly commenced here, or elsewhere, and that under auspices which will ensure it a good degree of respectful attention on the part of all those who are earnestly interested in the objects it will labor to promote, there can be little doubt; it is not, however, now practicable to say precisely under what particular circumstances. These will doubtless be announced to the public in due season.

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WE proposed, in our last, to publish the recent Report of the Select Committee of the Parent Society appointed to examine the condition of its affairs, but other matter has substantially answered the same end, which occupies considerably less space. Our readers will get a general view of the causes stated by the Committee to have led to the formation of the Society's debt, in one of the addresses, (which we publish,) made at the late Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society. The illness of another of the speakers on that occasion has prevented our being furnished *with the cogent, and, as it seems to us, unanswerable argument* which was advanced on that occasion, in support of the Colonial plan as a means of promoting the progress of missionary operations among the African natives.

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WE understand it is proposed to issue in this city, during the coming season, a series of argumentative Tracts, expository of the true principles of Colonization and the Colonization Society, and designed in some instances as a reply to the unfounded accusations recently brought, chiefly in New England, against both the Association and the Scheme. They will probably come from the pens of different gentlemen, well known to the public as advocates of the Cause.



